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Ensiness Motices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE. SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH. Oures malaria, hay fever, chills and catarrh; paradis children; trains leave Long Island City at 8:35 a. m. 4:35 p. m.; annex boat from foot of Pine-st., 4.05 p. m.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

## New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Several Jews are on trial in a Hungarian town, charged with murdering a Christian girl; great excitement prevails. = Auti-Jewish riots have taken place in St. Gall, Switzerland. The steamer Elbe, faom New-York for Bremen, broke a blade of her propeller. \_\_\_\_ The Pope has addressed a protest to President Grévy relative to the attitude of the Government toward the Catholic Church. \_\_\_\_ Anarchists in Athens are in a threatening mood.

DOMESTIC .- A dispatch was received from General Crook yesterday regarding the disposition of the Apache prisoners. — The Florists' Convention closed its session at St. Louis. — A centennial celebration was held at New-Windsor, = Hanlan won the single scull race at Pullman, Ill. === It was discovered that thieves had stolen \$40,000 from an express car on the Eric Rathway. The American Institute of Homeopathists held a session at Niagara Falls. \_\_\_\_ A large quantity of powder exploded at West End, N. J. = Class Day exercises were held at Harvard College. Four men were hanged at Clarksville, Ark., for the murder of a conductor of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-George D. Phelps was found dying in Vesey-st. early yesterday morning: the cause of his death was not ascertained. West-bound treight rates were reduced, a fifth class being created. === Mr. Beecher gave a of his life at the Plymouth == A verdict prayer-meeting. \$5,000 for breach of promise was awarded in the Supreme Court. === Argument was heard on Mr. Hutchinson's injunction against the Stock Exchange. - Herr Lasker arrived on the Werra. == The June meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Association at Fleetwood closed. Ladies' Day was observed by the Bedford Farmers' Club. === The 7th Regiment will go to the State Camp to-day. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.95 cents. = Stocks, after opening moderately active and making small advances, were dull and declining and closed feverish.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair or clear weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81°; lowest, 67°; average, 7278°.

Persone leaving town for the season, and summer trav ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them. postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent bress in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which in cludes the ocean postage.

In Dr. Edward Lasker this country receives as a visitor one of the prominent statesmen of Germany, and one of the most learned lawyers of Berlin. Like nearly all politicians of eminence in the Empire, Dr. Lasker failed so often to agree with Prince Bismarck that he finally withdrew from active connection with his party-the National Liberals. There seems to be no immediate prospect that his party will be able to profit by his leadership, and Dr. Lasker, therefore, will spend considerable time in the United States. The object of his visit is pleasure and the study of our institu-

Probably no regiment will get more good out of the Camp of Instruction at Peekskill this season than has been obtained by the 71st, which returns to this city to-day. It is not because this regiment needed instruction more than some others, but because it is made up of men able to profit by their advantages, and because the officers performed their duties efficiently. 7th Regiment goes out to-day, and during its stay at Peekskill the camp will present an unusually fine spectacle. Over 800 men will turn out, and they are so well drilled already that their manœuvres on the parade ground can hardly be improved. Still, the members of the gallant 7th, after a week's experience in camp, will doubtless realize that there are some points about a soldier's life even for them to learn.

As no lives were lost in the accident on the Manhattan Beach Railroad near Flatlands on Thursday evening, the public will rest content, probably, with the pious assertion of the company's officers that the affair was "a dispensation of Providence." If lives had been lost, however, some more satisfactory explanation would have been demanded. It behooves the company's officers, therefore, not to rest until the real cause is known to them, at least, nor until the recurrence of the accident is rendered impossible. Considering the great travel over this convenient route to Coney Island, the management has been exceptionally lucky in escaping disasters. Possibly the officers have grown slack; or perhaps the widening of the road this spring was not everywhere well cone; but whatever the cause, the company is certainly warned now of its liability to disaster, and its officers would find themselves in a serious situation if another smash-up like this should occur this summer with fatal results. They must provide against any future dispensations of Providence-

Although the Pope did not begin the recent agitation in Germany concerning Church matters, still his subsequent negotiations had so much to do with bringing about the present satisfactory state of affairs there, that he evidently is emboldened to try an experiment in France. He has sent a protest to President Grévy against the policy of the Republic toward the Roman Catholics, and he also re-

the Church. This protest will please the French Clerical party immensely. Nothing would delight them more than an open quarrel between the Church and the Republic, to which they are bitterly hostile and which they ardently desire to destroy. And if the Pope will not break off all relations with France, the next best thing for him to do, in their opinion, is to keep up a constant fault-finding. The Ministry, however, will not mind the remonstrances from the Vatican very much. It is too Jacobin in its tendencies for that, and so, if Leo XIII's communication has any effect at all, it will probably strengthen the Government in their present attitude.

It is evident that there is to be difficulty in disposing of the Chiricahua Apaches recently captured in the Sierra Madres. General Crook does not agree at all in the wisdom of Secretary Teller's suggestion to the War Department that the captives shall be held as prisoners and punished for their crimes. He thinks they should be placed on the San Carlos reservation, where they could be easily controlled; and that other treatment would drive them to the mountains again. General Crook's opinion is certainly entitled to great consideration. He has had much experience, not only in fighting the Indians, but in managing them after they have surrendered. It seems likely, therefore, that Secretary Teller and Secretary Lincoln will both be inclined to follow General Schofield's suggestion that for the present, at least, the captives shall be left in General Crook's hands. It does not seem to have occurred to General Crook, however, that there might be a middle course between punishing all the Chiricahuas and placing them all in clover on the reservation. He says nothing about the plan of destroying their tribal character-of scattering them in small groups here and there, so that they would be too feeble even to make trouble by intrigue. May not this be a possible solution of a difficult problem?

JUDGE HOADLY'S CANDIDACY.

The Ohio Democrats have made a characteristic nomination for Governor. They have selected from among the aspirants for the position the man who possessed at once the least Democracy and the most money. Judge Hoadly has been an indifferent sort of Democrat for only six years, but he is reported by Democrats to enjoy an income of \$200,000 a year and to have also an exclusive tap upon Mr. Tilden's famous barrel. It was charged by Democrats during the session of the convention that the support of a majority of the Hamilton County delegation had cost the Judge \$10,000, and that he was willing to pay \$50,000 for the nomination. It was also charged that his friends had carried primaries for him by practices which were at least sharp, and had secured delegates by resorting to methods which were calculated to suppress the popular will rather than to give it expression. None of these charges may be true': but they were made by Democrats, and the inference is that they knew what they were talking about. The intimation was persistently disseminated among the delegates that if the Judge were nominated there would be plenty of money during the campaign, and that is the kind of inducement which no Democratic convention has ever been able to resist. Left to exercise their free will, it is not im-

probable that the delegates would not have nominated the Judge. The old "war-horses" of the party and the leading Democratic newspaper of the State were against him. Senator Thurman made no secret of his opposition, saying openly that he was in favor of General Durbin Ward because he was the strongest man and because he knew he could be relied on when wanted. The bearing of this observation was clear enough. The Senator wished it to be understood that he did not believe Judge Hondly to be either strong or trustworthy. The methods used to secure his nomination were not such as to increase faith in him or add to his strength in his party. His supporters feared to trust his chances to an untrammelled vote of | tical reform. But the truth is that the Amerithe delegates, and insisted upon an enforcement | can owner always suffers because the real value of the unit rule. The first ballot was taken under that rule, and although the chairman subsequently decided against it, many delegates were afraid to violate their instructions and voted finally against their individual preferences. He was really nominated, therefore, under "gag law," and that fact of itself is certain to dampen party enthusiasm for him. Then the convention itself was little less than a riot from beginning to end. All accounts agree that the delegates manifested their attitude in favor of free liquor in ways much more emphatic than the platform declaration, and that the disorder was so great as to drive away in disgust Senator Thurman and other respectable Democrats.

The manner of his nomination is not such, therefore, as to give Judge Hoadly a flattering start. His record is likely to prove a doubtful blessing. Previous to 1876 he was a Republican, and his first appearance as a Democrat was in a grotesque legal defence of the Cronin Electoral College in Oregon. He has always had a fondness for doing things unexpected and eccentric, and has never been regarded with confidence by the leaders of any party. His present popularity in the Democratic party is due to two facts-his appearance as counsel of the liquor dealers against both the Pond bill and the Scott law, and his large wealth. While his championship of unrestricted and untaxed figuor will strengthen him with the liquor interests, it is likely to weaken him with the rest of the people. The Scott law, which he has opposed, will, if sustained by the Court as constitutional, bring into the State Treasury about \$2,000,000 a year from taxes collected from a business which now pays no taxes whatever. It is easy to see the effect of an argument like that upon the taxpayers of the State. The Judge will run for Governor on the issue of free money for the Democrats during the campaign and free liquor for everybody in case the Democrats get into power. We do not believe that this is a good year for that kind of an issue in Onio. The people are likely to agree with Senator Thurman, who is represented as saying as he fled the convention: "The ticket cannot be elected and does not deserve to be."

TAMMANY AND THE STATE CONVENTION. John Kelly is abroad in the State getting ready for the coming Convention. Not personally is he thus abroad, but by several shrewd and trustworthy representatives; not with tumultuous brass band, but with those things on the quiet that enter into a still hunt. Ever and anon he pauses in his journeying to stoop and sharpen something upon the soft leather of one of his shoes. It is a tomahawk that he sharpens, and during the exercise he smiles a peculiarly dangerous looking smile. If Governor Cleveland could see him at such moments he might be more firmly than ever convinced that in a trial of conclusions with such a foeman he would have need of all his resources of political sagacity and influence. Is Kelly going to gain admittance to the

Democratic State Convention? It is one of the most interesting and perplexing of the minor fers to laws which he says are now preparing current political questions. The Governor the returns made, and it would not be a very for the purpose of inflicting more hardship on presumably will labor for his exclusion, since unreasonable tax. in view of the great interests

Kelly did his best to give Mr. Cleveland's ad ministration a bad set-back by preventing Mr. Murtha's confirmation. And the chairman of the Democratic State Committee-who is credited with having potent influence with his fellow-members-will doubtless side with the Governor. We feel warranted in conjecturing that he will, because his newspaper, The Albany Argus, made the refusal of the Tammany Senators to vote for Murtha's confirmation the occasion for heaping a generous measure of abuse upon Tammany. With the Governor fighting him and the chairman of the State Committee fighting him, Mr. Kelly's prospects of seeing the inside of the convention would not be over bright. But perhaps, " in the interest of harmony," both these gentlemen will decline to insist that Kelly shall be kept outside. One thing is certain, however, they are not going to bring the Tammany chief to terms; they are not going to compel him to beg for a seat in the convention. Not at all. One of his ontlying reconneitering proxies was lately interviewed by a reporter of The Albany Journal and, in response to a question touching the convention, he said: "Tammany Hall will not go on her knees next fall to secure representation in the State Convention. That is flat. After "the way it rolls up majorities for the party, it "is simply disgraceful for its delegates to be "continually asking recognition and getting the cold shoulder. It has tired of this procedure. "This fall it will ignore entirely the State Com-"mittee and intrust its fate to the party. We " propose to settle once for all the interminable quarrels which harass every convention, year "after year." This is plain and plucky. It means that Tammany will demand a seat in the convention as her right, and that even as she declined to confirm Mr. Murtha last spring, so she will decline to confirm the authority of the State Committee this fall. Mr. Kelly's representative conveyed another interesting piece of information to the reporter. He was asked if Tammany would meddle in the making of a ticket, and replied: " Not at all, at present. Of course we should have a voice if we are to vote for the ticket, and we wont vote for it un-"less we help name it." There is nothing involved in that statement. If Tammany is kept out of the convention, Tammany will bolt the ticket

that the convention nominates. The regulars will doubtless growl when they find that the Tammany that hung up Murtha's nomination, instead of being in a humble, repentant mood, remains truculent and defiant. And who shall say that they will not do another thing-admit Tammany to the State Convention? Tammany is the tail of the Democracy of New-York. But it is no ordinary tail. Indeed, it is to be regarded as an unusually able tail, seeing that on more than one occasion it has demonstrated its ability to wag the rest of the organization.

THE NEED OF FACTS.

One thing this country needs, perhaps more than it needed civil service reform or tariff reform. That is statistical reform-more trustworthy information about its industries and business. Perhaps civil service reform may save the country a few millions yearly; the incidental and indirect benefits cannot be easily measured. Possibly tariff reform might save the country some appreciable part of the \$200,000,000 that we pay in duties. But the country markets products worth thousands of millions every year, and a more correct idea of the quantities to be sold would be worth a vast sum. It has invested five thousand millions or more in securities that are offered for sale in the markets of the Old and the New World, and a more correct idea of the value of such securities would prevent an immense loss. It is continually offering the securities of new corporationsrailroad, telegraph, gas, electric, and manufac turing-and the sum that might be saved by more accurate information about the business of these corporations cannot be estimated.

At first glance it may appear that the foreign buyers of American products and securities would be the only people benefited by statis of his property is not clearly known. On the other side is capital, and the control of most of the markets, and the utmost advantage is always taken of any doubt about the value of our products or securities. The man who is a borrower never makes anything in the long run by concealing the value of the property offered as security. The man who has things to sell can never make anything in the long run by concealing the value of his goods. Here, as everywhere else, honesty is the best policy; it would pay better in the end to have such complete and positive official information about the property or securities offered that the American borrower or seller could get more nearly what

they are worth. The most important result to be attained, however, concerns transactions among our own people. Let us suppose that they had means of knowing exactly how many acres had been sown in wheat or cotton; how many tons of pig-iron or rails were being produced; or how many yards of cotton or woollen goods; would there not be vastly less danger of the overproduction which so often prostrates our industries? Or suppose that they had means of knowing exactly what traffic each railroad had; would there be as much danger as there is now of excessive railroad building? Would people be as likely as they are now to sink two or three hundred millions a year in the construction of railways for which there is at present

no sufficient need ? It is not so difficult as it may seem to keep always within reach of the people trustworthy information on such matters. All railways and other corporations can be and ought to be compelled by law to make frequent and detailed reports. It is sheer nonsense to require them to report once a year, and then to allow them to make the report six months after the year has closed to which it refers. The largest railroads in the country are able to make full reports every week or month, and with reasonable promptness; therefore, others can do the same. Other corporations can make sworn and detailed reports at regular intervals as well as the national banks.

The difficulty as to industrial reports is really not greater. Before the middle of June the Iron and Steel Association had published returns from every furnace in the country, showing which were in blast, and how many were about to close. It would not be a more difficult matter to obtain regular monthly reports of the product in this and in other important branches of manufacture. The private affairs of individuals would not be disclosed any more than they are now, but many hurtful and dangerous runors would be stopped or rendered impotent. Every farmer could be required to report the acreage sown in either of the principal crops, and at the close of harvest to report the yield. So as to other departments of industry; it would not be difficult to devise means for obtaining a vast amount of valuable information, provided the Government had once arrived at the conclusion that it was a duty to do sc. The Bureaus of Statistics, of Agriculture, and others already in existence, could compile

at stake, to require farmers and others to bear the cost of a few postal cards forwarded to Washington each year.

The country has grown so large that it needs to know more of its own basiness, and to get more promptly than it does the information upon which the management and the prosperity of great industries largely depend. The first step is to appreciate the necessity; the methods will not then be found difficult to arrange.

VOORHEES PREDICTS A POLITICAL BLIZ-

ZARD. Next to Mayor Harrison, Senator Voorhees is probably the frankest statesman in the Democratic party. The two men agree heartily in believing that a free-trade policy will ruin the party if it be adopted in 1884. The Mayor says he believes in free trade, but thinks the party should pretend to believe in protection till it gets into power, when it should turn about and wipe out the whole protective system. Voorhees is a shade more diplomatic. He was a roaring free-trader previous to November, 1880. The disaster which befell General Hancock during that month converted Voorhees in the twinkling of an eye. He has since been a protectionist of the most thoroughgoing sort. He says in a recent interview that tariff with incidental protection is the sort of thing the National Democratic platform must declare for or the party will be defeated. "Why," he exclaims, "a cow and a goose are the greatest "fools I know of except a man who thinks a "tariff can be laid wthout protection." This classification of the "tariff-for-revenue-only" Democrats was inspired by the Senator's contemplation of a cow which persisted in jogging along the road in front of the Senator's horse as he was riding and talking with the reporter. We trust Mr. Watterson will not hear of it. Mr. Voorhees makes some estimates of what

free trade would do for the country which are not likely to be published as a Democratic campaign decument. He says: "Free trade would do away with the Custom Houses, abol-"ish the duties on imports, and levy a direct "tax upon the people for the support of the "Government. In other words, it would in-"crease general taxes \$200,000,000, and people would have less to pay taxes with than they " have now, for labor would be cheapened and "industry discouraged." He declares that the great material prosperity of the country has been secured by protection, and says the want of the present and future is a "tariff system for revenue laid with the idea of protecting home a industry and advancing us to the higher planes of wealth and prosperity." These, be it remembered, are the utterances of a former freetrade Democrat. We do not quote them because we have the slightest idea that Mr. Voorhees is sincere in making them. He is anxious for Democratic success, and he sees that the only way to win it is to profess a devotion to protection. He, like all other Democrats, would shout for free trade the minute the party got possession of the Government. His utterances are valuable as showing the faith of an overwhelming majority of the people in protective principles and their determination to trust no party which is hostile to those principles. Voorhees is merely trying to steal the strongest Republican issue for the temporary use of the Democratic party.

On one other point his frankness is suggestive. He denounces the Civil Service Reform law as a sharp Republican trick, and says the Democrats will nullify it by refusing any appropriation for its enforcement. He thinks they may do that at the approaching session of Congress, but we doubt if they will be capable of that stupidity. They would be much more likely to wait till they got full possession of the Government. After that there would be little hope for the law's perpetuation. The whole party agrees with Mr. Voorhees that "if the Democrats succeed, public affairs ought to be administered by Democrats, and Democrats ought to do the necessary elerical work." That is what Mr. Voorhees calls "practical politics." We have no doubt that every true Democrat in Democracy upon the Government "Reform." If the country will have no trouble in estimating this "Reform" in all its ample dimensions. It would leave about as much of good government as a blizzard leaves of a Kansas village.

Twelve hundred children have been gathered out of the siums of London and Liverpool during the last ten years and sent to Canada, with the best results. In three or four cases, it is stated by the manager of this organized emigration scheme, girls of hopelessly corrupt habits were sent, with the effect of injuring the character of the whole enterprise in the opinion of the Canadian farmers. Since that time none are sent whose reform appears improbable. The majority of the children are orphans or those whose parents, from stress of poverty, are willing to resign them wholly. They are usually from six to twelve years of age. They are placed in a training school for six months, where they are partially civilized, and then sent in parties of twenty or thirty to some inland village in Canada, to fud places among the farmers. It is proposed this year to dispatch a few parties of these youthful emigrants to Minnesota and Dakota. The scheme is much the same as that which the Editor of THE TRIBUNE has assisted to carry out during the last two or three years. But any one who has seen the bright, honest, clear-eyed faces of the American boys and girls leaving Jersey City for the Far West under Mr. Brace's guardianship, and the dull, vacant, hopeless countenances of the gangs of London "rats" as they are dumped in the upper villages along the Saguenay, will see that the kindly French habitants have very much the worst of the bargain. The English children are, however, placed at sufficiently long intervals to solate them, and as they do not understand a word of the language and are under the special charge of the priest of the district, they have every opportunity to learn better morals and manners before they have a tongue to express them,

There is one attribute of a mill which seems to have escaped the attention of the gentlemen who favor the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks. The mill will never grind with the water that is

There remain nine Republican clerks in the Insurance Department of this State. The Syracus Courier would be pleased to see Superintendent Mc Call remove "about eight of those nine Republican clerks, putting good Democrats in their places." And yet the Editor of The Courier was a member of the Committee on Resolutions of the Syracuse Convention of last September that reported a platform containing a lovely civil service reform plank. It is a sad world.

In the course of some remarks on the tariff The Boston Post summons the Democratic party "to have the courage of its convictions." The courage of its what?

HIt is announced that a delegation from the Iroquois Club has been sent to this city to confer with

lasted. But The World, as a shrewd Democratic | womand asserts that the original captor was a Hard organ, ought to hide the fact. If it does not, the first thing it knows somebody will be asking it the name of the disease that kept the Democratic party from being a war party during the same emergency.

PERSONAL.

Prince Krapotkine makes prison life endurable by instructing his fellow-convicts in cosmography, geometry and algebra.

Ex-Governor Pillsbury, of Minnesota, is spending a few weeks at his old home in New-Hampshire, and it is said that he is the bearer of an invitation to ex-Senator Patterson of the latter State to be-come President of the Minnesota State University.

The small but strongly-built boat in which some forty-four years ago Grace Darling and her father saved the survivors of the wrecked Forfarshire is one of the most interesting objects to be seen at the Fisheries Exhibition in London—at least it is so egarded by the thousands who daily throng about

New-York friends of the late General Charles W. Ewing express much surprise at the news of his death, for only ten days ago they saw him looking remarkably well. He leaves in very moderate cirenmstances a large and interesting family. Mrs. Ewing is a daughter of the Hon. John K. Miller, of Mt. Vernon, Onio.

Miss Rosalind A. Young, who a couple of years ago wrote an article about Pitcairn's Island for Scribner's Magazine, is still living in that out-of-theway spot. Her father is pastor of the island church and teacher of the school, and she is organist and assistant teacher. She is about twenty-six years assistant teacher. She is about twenty six years old and, writes a retired sea-captain who not long ago visited her at her home, "she weighs two hundred pounds, never had a shoe on her foot, and if necessary could swim off to a ship four miles from the island and back again to shore, and then go into the little church and play the organ nearly as well as any young lady in the States."

A favored family are the Fitzmaurices. The first Marquis of Lansdowne was Prime Minister; the third, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Sccretary, and President of the Council; the fourth, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, a position now held by his younger son; and the fifth, Governor-General of Canada at the age of thirty-eight, after being a Lord of the Treasury at twenty-three. The family has also had a couple of Garters. Lord Shelburne, the Premier, wanted to be made a duke, and would have been, only George III. got an idea into his head that he wouldn't grant any more dukedoms, except to members of his own family; and George Third's ideas were much like the laws of the Medes and Persians. However, Shelburne got a Marquisate, and a promise of a dukedom if ever the King changed his mind; which he didn't. Shel-burne's second son, the third Marquis, was offered a dukedom, but declined it.

The late Abd-el-Kader was described as follows by Leon Roche, who was long his confidential friend: "His complexion is dead white; his forenead broad and lofty; eyebrows, delicate, black and finely-arched, surmount two very large blue eyes shaded by long black lashes, and full of that humidity which gives the Oriental eye such brightness and softness. His nose is well made and slightly aquiline; his lips are thin without being pinched; his black beard is ample-without being absolutely thick-short, and trimmed to a point; his face is oval. A little sign tattoed between the evebrows relieves the smoothness of his forehead. His siender, small hands are remarkably white—as he sits cross-legged one of them almost always rests upon his foot, which is quite as elegantly proportioned and white. His height does not exceed five feet and a few lines, but he is strongly built. A fine white woolen haik fastened about his head with a string of camel's-hair, a cotton shirt, a white burnous and a brown burnous form his whole attire.' A writer in The Baltimore American contradicts

the oft-quoted story that the late Johns Hopkins

first entered that city a friendless and penntless

boy, and quotes the following story of Mr. Hopkins's life, given him by that philanthropist himself a short time before his death. " When I was,a boy," said Mr. Hopkins, "my uncle, Gerard T. Hopkins, often came to South River to visit my parents, and noticing I was an active boy on the farm, asked my mother to let me come to Builtimore to live with him, and said that he would bring me up a merchant. At the age of seventeen I came, stayed in my uncle's store, who was a wholesale grocer and commission merchant, and lived in his family. He was an eminent minister in the Society of Friends, and when I was but nineteen he was appointed to go out to Ohio to the first yearly meeting, to be held at Mt. Pleasant. My aunt accompanied him, with three others. They all travelled on horseback, a great part of the way through a wilderness with no other roads but Indian paths. But they returned after an absence of several months in safety. the country agrees with him, although a consid- Previous to leaving, my uncle arranged his busierable section of the party think it more dis- ness affairs and calling me to him said: 'As thee creet to call this grand descent of the hungry has been faithful to my interests since thee has been with me, I am going to leave everything in Mr. Voorhees will keep on talking, the voters of thy hands. Here are checks which I have signed my name to; there are upward of five hundred of them. Thee will deposit the money as it is received, and as thee wants money thee will fill up the checks which I leave with thee. Buy the goods and do the best thee can.' I felt my responsibility to be very great. But on his return, on looking over his affairs, he was surprised to find I had done much better than he had expected. I had increased his business considerably, and it is with pride and pleasure I look back to that time, and to the great onfidence Uncle Gerard reposed in me. I lived with my ancle until I was twenty-four years of age, and one day he took me aside and asked me if I would like to go into business for myself. I answered: 'Yes-out uncle I have no capital. I have swered: 'Yes—out uncle I have no capital. I have only \$800 which I have saved up.' He said: 'That will make no difference, I will indorse for thee, and this will give thee good credit, and in a short time thee will make a capital; thee has been faithful to my interests, and I will start thee in business.' So I took a warehouse near his, and with his indorsements and assistance, the first year I sold \$200,000 worth of goods, and soon made she capital which my uncle said I would make. I succeeded in business and realized largely, and often think of my early days and like to talk of them and Uncle Gerard's kindness to me."

WASHINGTON, June 22.-General Wright, Chief f Engineers, has returned to Washington from his

GENERAL NOTES.

A brook trout weighing four and a half ounds was taken from a stream in the northern part of Connecticut last Saturday afternoon, but from what stream Mr. George Andrus, of Hartford, the lucky captor, doesn't propose to tell funtil he has decided that it left no mate behind. This is a fish story which one may be pardoned for believing, for the tront was pub-licly exhibited in a Hartford market and weighed a often as anybody questioned the figures.

The Sioux on the Standing Rock Reservation are reported by Sergeant Ham, of the 7th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Yates, to be in a wretched condition and dying off at a frightful rate. "The principal cause," he says, "is pulmonary disease, caused by exposure and aggravated by irregular habits of eating and eleeping, lack of nourishing food and warm clothing. They eat until everything at hand is gone, and then go without ood for several days, perhaps. Five yards of called furnishes a full suit for a squaw, and when a new piece is received it is put on over the old one, until the accumulations reach four or five. When pieces of cloth are wanted, the under or oldest garment is resorted to until it is thus used up. They cat the refuse of a carcass half booked, with equal relish as the choicest parts."

The announcement made last week that the American rifle team might be compelled to break off the match at Wimbledon for lack of funds to pay its expenses aroused the patriotic ardor of Edgar Olden, Editor and proprietor of The Fazoo Delta, and inspired a letter to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, from which the folowing extract is taken : " I am but a thirteen-year-old Mississippi boy, publishing the smallest weekly paper in the State, but I can't stand idle and see my countrymen fall to come to the scratch with old England, or any other land, for the want of a few dollars to pay travelling expenses with. Let the papers of the country make this their contest and furnish the funds for on more honorable contest, and go in with a will for victory

man, at whose death the book came into the possession of a gentleman living in New-York. A glance at the remaining volumes suffices to show that the in loco paren maining volume of college government was never more rigidly administered than at Harvard forty years ago. Thus is was voted "that Austin, senior, be directed to lay aside his illegal vest, and a public almonition be held over his head in terrorism in case of a second offence." Sumner was also ordered "to leave off wearing a dark-red era was also ordered "to leave ou wearing a dark-red cra-vat," and Page, sophomore, "to discontinue his marking pan taloons." In order to cheer their arduous labors it was voted "that a barred of apples be provided for the use of the Parietal Committee"; and by way of abating a nuisance, that "Mr. Brown speak to two dogs, to-wit: one black dog and one piebald dog, for intruding into the college yard."

One of the strangest funerals on record was that of Dr. J. S. Ford, of Hagerstown, Ind., which occurred at West Sonora, Ohio, two weeks ago, and of which a dispatch to The Boston Herald gives the following acount "He died of heart disease, after being bedfast three months. He was fifty-six years old, and his widow, his third wife, whom he married three years ago, is twenty-one. He made a cast-iron will, giving his widow \$20,000. He also left sums of \$200 and \$500 widow \$20,000. He also left sums of \$200 and \$500 each to all the women who are now maids or widows whom he courted in his unmarried days. This required \$5,000. Notes outstanding on people who would be pushed to pay them be destroyed to the amount of \$5,000. So Thejbirds girl and all his wife's relatives were remembered in small sums. Two weeks before his death he employed and paid the Rev. Mr. Shackleford of the Methodist Church \$25, and the Rev. Mr. Warrington, of the Christian Church \$15 to officiatest his funeral. Immediately after this he sont for the railroad agent at Hagersto wn, and chartered a train of one baggage and three passenger cars to take his remains and 110 friends to his funeral at West Sonora, Ohio. He paid for this in advance, and also sent each to the best hotel in West Sonora for dinner for the entire funeral party. Not adetail in the funeral was forgotten, even to the foral tributes. His orders were fully carried out, and when his body was laid in the ground no one in the world had a claim of a cent against his estate and no one owed it a cent."

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Democracy is in danger of being mothered with admonitions as to how it must deal with the tariff issue in the next National campaign. The Louisville Courier-Journal gives the latest advice on the subject. It believes that "the Democrats must handle the discussion aggressively, else it were better that it be not touched at all." Well, now, General Hancock thought he handled the thing "aggressively," but it exploded and he has been sorry ever since that he touched it. Mr. Watterson ought to be old enough to know better than to advise his party friends to kick

The Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature will probably agree upon a Congressional resp-portionment bill and offer it as their final decision in the matter. As Pennsylvania is a Republican State, this is asking no more than is justly due to the party. The Democrats have shown a disposition to t porary ascendency in one branch of the Legislature for the purpose of gaining an apportionment more advantageous to the party than it could justly claim. The In-dependent and Regular Republicans are united in the intention to resist this unfair grab at the Congressional districts. The result will probably be that no reappor-tionment bill will pass.

Ex-Senator Barnum's intimation that General Butler may be the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency stirs up all the bile of The Richmond State. It shows more aversion to Butier than it does to the colored school trustees recently appointed by Gov-ernor Cameron. The South it believes would go solid against such a nomination. The State is unable to explain how the Northern Democratic leaders can show so nuch disregard for the opinions of the Southern people as even to mention Butler in connection with the Presi-dency, Mr. Barnum has evidently stirred up a hornet's nest that will give him more trouble than his "seven mare mules" or the Morey letter did.

The Young Democrats of Baltimore made aste to claim a victory in the primary elections of the party held the other day, but the facts which have come o light since discount this claim considerably. It is asserted that the old liners took advantage of the want of experience of their opponents and while they gave the atter the appearance of a victory reaped all the advantages themselves. They did this by imposing as andidates upon their amateur rivals some representa-tives of the machine, who, for the time being, were alawed to profess great interest in the cause of reform. The organization of Young Democrats was formed with the hope that it would prove a link between the several factions into which the Democracy of Maryland is split, but its guileless members seem to have falses ready victims to the experienced politicians. That is the usual fate reformers meet with in the Democratic party.

The determination of the Ohio Republicans to naintain the position they have taken on the liquor question is receiving warm commondation from the party press all over the country. This disposition of the Republican party to stand by a just cause, even though suffers temporary defeat, The St. Paul Pioneer Press says, is " one of the secrets of its ion ; u interrupted success in National politics." The same paper pertinently adds that " No contrast could be stronger than that between this straightforward defiance of popular the end an issue which is rightly believed to be of vital import to the Sinte of Ohio, and the voluniary surrender to the Inflationists, the whiskey interest, or any other set of men who carry votes in their pockets for the timb being, which has characterized the Democracy of Ohio for many years past." nistake and popular clamor, for the sake of fighting to

The Pennsylvania Republican State Conven-Il meet in a few weeks. The ticket to be no composition of the convention will, however, be taken assomething of an index of the fidelity with which the promises of reform in the party made last year bave dependent Republicans will have only themselves to plame. For, after they had wrung from the Regulars the hame. For, after tacy has wring from the regular-reforms they desired, they suddenly seemed to lose all interest in the matter. They have been strangely ha-different to the election of delegates, and consequently if the Regulars have a large majority in the convention the Independents must lay the blame at their own doer. The latter will probably learn some day that reforms cannot be carried out by getting angry once in tea-years.

Governor Cameron, of Virginia, recently appointed two colored school trustees in Riebmond. This etion has angered the Bourbons more than anything the Readjusters have done since they have held power. The Bourbons have expressed a willingness to nequiesce in the scaling down of the State debt and in cheating the creditors out of one-half of their dues, but when it comes to appointing a colored man to a school trusteeship their tice sense of honor is irreparably wounded. The chivalry of the State is now up in arms and The Richmond Dispatch says that " it might as well be understood first as last that the whites of Virginia do not intend to permit negroes to be trustees of white schools. This is a humiliation to which nobody has a right to expect the superior race to submit." Nothing is said as to the fitness of the men for the office, the only charge against them being that they are black. With this cry the Bourbon papers are industriously seeking to excite race prejudice and oy means of it get control of the State.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE. The Democrates of Ohio believe they are entitled to enter fully upon the alministration of the Government in the event of the election of a Democratic President in 1834, the Republicans having had sole and exclusive possession for twenty-five years. Democratic who map out policies and platforms will hardly assume that there is not the honesty and fitness in the Democrate party to take full possession of public affairs.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN PARTY COMMENDS

TRELF TO THE SOUTH.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

As the respectable Southerners draw closes to and become more familiar with the Republican party their ideas with respect to its alleged corruption will become greatly modified. They will appreciate the fact that the Republicans have a habit, on the off years, of drowning out their rascals and objectionable enaracters. No other party ever subjected itself voluntarily to such a purifying process as the Republican party did last year. The funcais of its boses were conspicuously numerous, and at present the organization is in protty good shape. On the whole we are confident that the caterprising and business-like part of the Southern community, when they conclude to let the negroes vote, will rather like the Republican party.

THE DECLINE OF THE CAUCUS.

From the Utica Heraid (Rep.)

United States Senator Rollins, of New-Hampshire, is undergoing an experience, in trying to secure a re-election, which has become significantly common of late years. He is a victim of the decay of the caucus. In some dozen of the States, including New-York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin and Connecticut, we have had demonstrations of the fact that the potency of the caucus is gradually passing away. It is not at all surprising, and it is not a cause for regret. From the very beginning of our political history, the caucus has been the king; and it is difficult to discover, in all the annals of kingly government, more striking illustrations of tyrrany than the caucus system has frequently developed in this free and independent United States. We regard these recurring refusals, in widely separated States, to abide its declaious as a very natural and altogether healthy reaction.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.) more honorable contest, and go in with a will for victory or an honorable contest, and go in with a will for victory or an honorable defeat. I send you \$1 for the Press from The Philadelphia Press (Eep.)

The platform upon which Honding goes before the American Team." Fortunately the calamits which the Editor of The Tazoo Delta apprehended was averted by late contributions, and the team has already sulfed for England; but his dollar has been sent to the National Rithe Association, by which no doubt it will be received with proper gratitude and pleasure.

Among the archives of Harvard College are various ponderous volumes containing a record of the doings of the Parietal Committee. This record would be complete except for the mysterious disappearance of was wholly overlooked, notwinstanding the fact that its putative father, Sonator Pendicion, achieved a personal convention, achieved a personal convention, achieved a personal convention, achieved a personal convention, achieved a personal convention.